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on our eyesight, we would, of course, be unable to name a figure that would represent its value.

Yet, when their eyes need attention, so many people minimize the importance of proper professional services, and allow irresponsible practitioners to serve them.

Sometimes this is done because of the supposedly small "money saving; and often through lack of proper information.

Due to the magnitude of our organization and patronage, we give you the services of Oculists (Registered Physicians) for the examination of your eyes, and skilled opticians for the adjustment of the mountings.

M. H. Harris Eyeglasses have back of them the responsibility and standing of the Largest Optical House in the World.

Their cost is moderate.

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derstand that this side is not going to make the treaty a political football, and that we will go to the extent of sacrificing our own wishes in order to get a compromise.

Lenroot Questions Statement

Senator Lenroot declared that Senator Hitchcock "repeatedly refused to discuss a compromise," until after the vote on the treaty on November 19. He insisted that the Republicans initiated the bipartisan conference. The Republicans, he said, suggested that the Democrats ask Senator Lodge to call the conference after many Democratic Senators had gone to Republicans and said that they were willing to accept the Lodge reservations in order to secure ratification.

"There are enough Democratic Senators who, if they will cut loose from the leading strings of the President, will vote for the original Lodge reservations to ratify the treaty," asserted Senator Lenroot. "The Senator from Nebraska, throughout this controversy since he has said he was willing to compromise, has never been willing to negotiate on any line that would secure a two-thirds to ratify the treaty."

The proceedings in the bipartisan conference, which were kept secret during their progress, then came in for an airing. Senators Walsh, of Montana, and McKellar, of Tennessee, two of the Democratic conferees, declared the Republicans had broken up the conference. This the Republican conferees emphatically denied.

"The Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Lenroot, says there can be no change in the substance in the reservation on Article X," said Senator Borah. "I agree. I gather that there will be no yielding on this side as to the substance of that reservation, and as for the other side I gather likewise that it is impossible for them to accept the reservation without substantial changes. If this is the case we are simply killing

time to keep the treaty here, for it is apparent that there can be no agreement.

Impossible to Avoid Issue

"Gentlemen will finally recognize that it is impossible to keep this issue out of the campaign. The New York Republicans met yesterday and took action which is certain to have influence because of the importance of that state and its leadership in the nation. As a result of that action the New York Republicans have made it the dominating issue of the 1920 campaign. Chairman Root hopes for ratification with the reservations and said it would be accomplished if the President permitted. If it were not done, he said, the Republicans should stand for the treaty with reservations. After March 4, 1921, a Republican President should ask for a reform of the league that would place the maintenance of world peace on the basis of law rather than of power.

"If the first duty of the new Republican President shall be to have a new peace conference revise the treaty, then certainly it is in the midst of the campaign. Every foreign element in the country will be active, seeking the best to promote the interests of native lands across the sea. Here in the Senate this debate opened a year ago tomorrow, and we are no nearer agreement now than we were then. To-day we are only two or three months from the nomination of candidates, and it is impossible to avoid this issue. By continuing the debate we are merely engaging legislation that ought to pass.

President's Position Fixed

"In view of his statements the President cannot possibly accept the Lodge reservations, which he has said would cut the heart out of the treaty and break the heart of the world.

"The President has been considerably bluffing by Senators on both sides about not wanting this question in the campaign. Senator Hitchcock bravely tells us he is not afraid of it. It certainly is a new political attitude to be anxious to avoid an issue on which one feels sure of winning. And let me say that if you go on in this issue you will come out of it stripped of the reservations. I have talked to forty-two great mass meetings since this debate started, and I say to you that the people go to sleep when you talk to them about reservations. They are not concerned about the difference between the meaning of the words 'unless' and 'until'."

"No candidate for President who has declared himself on this issue has thus far made any statement except that he is opposed to a league which will change our traditional foreign policy. Why do the candidates invariably oppose any departure from the doctrines of Washington and Monroe? Because they have felt the ground-swell from the country. Yet how will you ever write a league without changing many of the traditions of our foreign policy? I am to vote that before a campaign is thirty days old the league will have evaporated out of it like the mists before the sun. I come to Governor Cox of Ohio, son of thirty days ago, asking him who he stood on this question and he has been reflecting ever since; I am still waiting for a reply from him. The Democrats will not nominate any candidate who stands for this league without changes."

Election Held Only Arbitrator

"No, because it would be useless," interjected Senator Ashurst, Democrat, of Arizona.

"Precisely," replied Senator Borah. "And if there is no chance of either side yielding it is useless for us to go on with it. Only an election can settle the issue."

The "mild" reservationists, who have been working for a compromise, believe the action of the New York Republicans will hasten ratification.

"The position taken by the Republicans of New York should help greatly toward bringing about early ratification," said Senator McNary, one of the "mild" reservationists. "The fact that they did not insist upon ratification with the original Lodge reservations, but with reservations retaining the principles of the Lodge reservations, should cause many more Senators to support modifications of the Lodge reservations."

Dutch Chamber Wants League Open to World

Admission of All Civilized Nations Advocated in Voting for the Entrance of Holland

THE HAGUE, Feb. 20.—Decreased armaments, speedy institution of a permanent high court of justice and immediate admission of all civilized nations desiring to enter, were demands

attached to the resolution passed today by the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament approving Holland's entrance into the league of nations. During the debate it was explained that these demands did not constitute reservations, as reservations were not permitted, but were suggestions that the Dutch government would enter with the idea of having these principles adopted.

"While the league without America will be different from what was expected," said Foreign Minister Korneel, "still the difference is not so great as to authorize Holland to stay out."

In connection with the delay of America to enter the league, it is learned that several European neutral states which up to some few weeks ago were inclined to wait for the final decision of America since have decided it was desirable to hasten their entrance regardless of any action by the United States.

BERNE, Feb. 20.—Adherence by Switzerland to the league of nations was recommended by the Swiss government in a message to Parliament today. What has been known as the "American clause" by which Switzerland's entry to the league would depend upon similar action by the United States, has been abandoned, and, if Parliament approve the recommendation, Switzerland will become a member at once.

Test Friendship Link By Link, Advises Davis

Ambassador Tells Britons Tie Between Two Nations Should Not Be Strained

OXFORD, England, Feb. 20.—John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, speaking to-night before the Oxford University British-American Club, gave an exhaustive explanation of the treaty-making powers of the United States. He prefaced his remarks with a comparison of British and American treaty methods and the characteristics of the two peoples.

"The many similarities between the two peoples ought to make, and quite surely do make, for their continued friendship," said Mr. Davis. "We must be careful, however, not to put upon these ties a strain stronger than they will bear, and we shall know their strength better if we test them link by link."

In concluding the ambassador said: "The American people are likely for many years to accomplish through this means (the present treaty method) a closer union with mankind. The checks and balances by which it is surrounded and the free and full debate which it allows are in their eyes virtues rather than defects. There is not and never can be a secret treaty binding them either in law or in morals."

Dock Workers' Efficiency Not Aided by Prohibition

Men Believe Little Liquor Would Have Minimized Recent 'Flu' Epidemic, Report Says

Prohibition has not resulted in higher efficiency, fewer accidents or fewer employees being absent from work in the Dock Department, according to a statement sent yesterday to a Boston newspaper by Murray Hulbert, Dock Commissioner. The Commissioner had been asked to investigate the results of prohibition among dock workers and longshoremen in this city.

"Our dock builders must stand on their work, and in the winter oftentimes in the face of high winds and freezing weather," says Hulbert's statement. "I am informed that in times past the moderate use of brandy or whiskey has been deemed essential to counteract the easily acquired chills and the consequent illness. The men firmly believe that the high rate of sickness which prevailed among them during the recent influenza epidemic could have been minimized were they permitted a rational amount of liquor without being compelled to seek a physician's prescription and the purchasing prices of the drug stores. "It is impossible to assert that in the Dock Department prohibition has resulted in fewer men absent, fewer accidents or higher efficiency."

1,200 Diners Give Wadsworth Great Ovation

Republican Leaders Told of Extravagance of the Democratic Administration During and Since the War

More than 1,200 men and women, including most of the prominent Republican leaders in the city, attended the dinner last night in honor of Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., at the Hotel Astor. Senator Wadsworth received an ovation, and the gathering stood and cheered when Ogden L. Mills, who presided, pledged their whole-hearted support to him.

War Cost Thirty-six Billions

Senator Wadsworth devoted his address principally to a discussion of prohibition and its enforcement and to the cost of the war and taxation. He said we shall find that the war cost the nation at least \$36,000,000,000, and perhaps as much as \$40,000,000,000.

He said that in 1916 there were about 33,000 government employees in the District of Columbia, while now there are more than 100,000 on the payrolls. In 1916 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere there was a total of 400,000 government employees. To-day there are approximately 650,000.

"The war is over, we are at peace, and still we pour out the people's money," he said. "The Senator advocated the adoption of a national budget system. The Senator discussed the phenomenon of the war, the treatment of the groups of people who were in the trenches, the toll of others, and he said that supporting most of these movements was the philosophy of force, which the nation supported was subordinated by the result of the World War."

"Only a few of these groups," he said, "as they exist in this country advocate the use of physical force. With these we know how to deal, for the American people is devoted to law and order. Some have been contemplating and indeed have attempted to attain their ends by strangling the industrial activities of the nation, in the belief that by such tactics they can compel a hurried and suffering people to accept, for example, the nationalization of the steel industry and the coal mines. Another group, intent upon bringing about government ownership of railways and placing themselves in a position where they will do the operating and fix their own compensation, have, upon more than one occasion, through their official spokesmen, announced that they would not hesitate to stop traffic upon every railroad in the United States in order to gain their ends."

"Legislation is now pending in Washington looking to the return of the railroads to their owners, to be operated by them under adequate governmental supervision and upon terms which will afford an income and a degree of credit adequate for their immediate needs and future improvement and expansion. The return of the roads is demanded by the overwhelming majority of the public."

Speaking of fair play and public contentment, we are confronted to-day with two problems, the solution of which involves them both—involved them to such an extent that if the solution is not a wise one, the result will be widespread discontent. One of

them is national prohibition. By a two-thirds vote in both houses the Congress passed and submitted to the legislatures of the states an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing that the manufacture, importation, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited in the United States and its territorial possessions. More than the necessary three-fourths of the legislatures ratified the amendment, and it is now a part of the Constitution of the United States. I voted against the amendment in the Senate for three principal reasons.

"First, because our Constitution is a framework of government which defines and limits the powers delegated to that government by the people. It ought not to be confused and encumbered with matters which should be dealt with in statute law, in such a way that the changing opinion of the people may be registered."

"Second, and from the standpoint of practical legislation, I feared the inelasticity of such a decree, in that were it to result in failure, acknowledged by a majority of the people, that majority would be powerless to repeal or modify the decree in the face of the opposition of one-fourth plus one or all the states—the very negation of democracy. And, thirdly, because upon a matter affecting so intimately the personal habits and predilections of millions of good people, I believe the people themselves should have an opportunity to pass judgment. These objections would have been largely overcome had the Eighteenth Amendment provided that the Congress shall be authorized to prohibit or regulate the liquor traffic from time to time by statute."

Hard to Resist

"The ratification of the amendment was accomplished during the period of our participation in the war. Its zealous, well organized and politically skillful advocates knew well what they had in mind, but large numbers of people were not so clear about it and were inclined to confuse it with the war measures. Still others, somewhat unfamiliar with the processes of amending the Constitution, and mindful only of the admitted evils of the saloon, gave it their support. And then, too, it may be remarked that the amendment was adopted during the absence in the training camps or in France of nearly 5,000,000 men, who were thus deprived very largely of all influence in the matter."

"But the amendment is now a part of the Constitution and, lacking any decision of the courts to the contrary, is likely to remain there; for its elimination would be accomplished only by another amendment, passed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress and ratified by thirty-six legislatures—a very difficult thing to accomplish."

Mr. Mills's Tribute

Mr. Mills, in his opening address, paid a high tribute to Senator Wadsworth and urged his reelection. He declared that men of courage, principle and convictions, such as Senator Wadsworth possessed, should be kept in public office. Public servants should be judged on the quality of their entire record, he said, and not on their vote on a single measure, provided that vote is in accordance with their conscience and conviction. This reference to Senator Wadsworth's stand against suffrage and prohibition was warmly applauded.

And now, my friends," said Mr. Mills, "in the candidacy of Senator Wadsworth for reelection there is a great principle at stake. To think otherwise is to be false to one's self, to be false to those who are honestly, sincerely and from pure motives opposing Senator Wadsworth to this issue, which particular individual issue." James R. Sheffield, Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, of Illinois; Miss Mary Wood and Judge Nathan L. Miller were the other speakers.

Wilson Note Ends Fiume Arguments

Continued from page 1

acterized as "fragmentary and inaccurate," but it was noticeable that no pointblank denial was made of the points raised by the correspondent. On the other hand, it was officially said that dispatches printed in "La Nazione" heretofore dealing with the Italian point of view had very often been most trustworthy.

No decision has yet been reached by this government on the question of participating in the peace conference soon to be called in Paris to determine the future of Turkey. At the State Department it was said this government had not decided not to have representation at the conference, nor had any decision been reached on naming a delegate with plenary powers to represent the United States.

Rome Press Sees Wilson "Swallowing His League"

President Asked Why He Does Not Drop Secret Diplomacy and Publish Correspondence

ROME, Feb. 20.—Commenting on the situation which has arisen since President Wilson sent his note to the Supreme Allied Council relative to the Adriatic question, the "Epoca" says: "Two different conceptions of civilization led Europe into the war, and the moment that war is over the world is confronted with a conflict between two continents—Europe and America. Old Europe, with all its defects, never until five years ago needed American aid in the conduct of its affairs, while now, after victory has been achieved, every European action must be submitted to President Wilson. Is it possible that even American public opinion can countenance such an absurdity?"

"Premier Nitti, the champion of accord with America, must now become the supporter of the Anglo-Franco-Italian accord," says the "Corriere d'Italia." "Like Starni, who swallows his children, President Wilson is now swallowing his child, the league of nations. This, perhaps, is not a misfortune, as it may be reconstructed on a better basis."

The "Messaggero" says: "Mr. Wilson in reality is acting against himself, as his desire to impose without discussion, through the threat of hunger, his obstinate will upon the possibility of a league of nations in which the will of the majority should have power to overcome attempts made by any isolated, overbearing rebel."

The situation created by Mr. Wilson pleases "El Tempo," which says the President's action "strengthens the union of the European Allies." The "Popolo Romano" expresses its "thanks to Mr. Wilson," saying: "For the third time he has saved Italy from accepting a solution of the Adriatic question, which was a renunciation of rights to which she was entitled."

The "Messaggero" asks for the publication of the text of Mr. Wilson's correspondence about the Adriatic question, expressing surprise that the

American President "doesn't abolish secret diplomacy"

German Press Discusses "Revolt Against Wilson"

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Newspapers here are giving unusual prominence to dispatches from the United States bearing on the Wilson-Lansing episode and also the attitude of President Wilson on the Adriatic question. What little editorial comment there is attempts to establish the fact that there is an "insurrection against Mr. Wilson at home and abroad." This is based wholly upon the cabled information through Holland and Switzerland to the effect that American newspapers are taking the part of Secretary Lansing.

The "Tagblatt" declares that Mr. Lansing's case has been "converted into Mr. Wilson's case" and that while it is a purely internal affair of the United States, outsiders are "forced to make the somewhat depressing observation that the annihilation of secret diplomacy, who was hailed as the herald of world democracy and liberty, is closing his career in open contradiction to the will of his people."

Belief that Washington bulletins permit the conclusion that the President's immediate official environment is emphatically disavowing him," is expressed by the "Vossische Zeitung." The "National Zeitung" claims to be informed that the Allied reversal of policy on the extradition issue was due primarily to pressure from the United States. The newspaper says America "opposed an arbitrary procedure on the ground that it was calculated to produce internal convulsions decidedly inimical to this nation's political and economic recovery."

Bourgeois Predicts U. S.

Soon Will Enter League

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In a message to the London League of Nations Union, Leon Bourgeois, of France, French representative on the league of nations council, says: "France is well pleased with the result of the last four days work of the league council. Thanks to the excellent documentary preparation and a desire for conciliation shown by all members of the council, votes on all questions included in the program were unanimous, despite the fact that several delicate questions were under discussion."

Regarding the decision to convoke a financial conference, Mr. Bourgeois says: "We decided to convoke this conference, although we appreciate all the difficulties of the undertaking. Perhaps, during a proposal may have a salutary effect on public opinion in the United States. The American people will see they cannot remain outside an organization which will be called upon to deal successively with great problems. Their renunciation of the League will, therefore, be a serious blow to the League, which is always reserved for them in the league organization."

Lowden Fights H. C. of L.

Governor Wears Shabby Overcoat "as Matter of Principle"

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois is wearing his old overcoat as part of the campaign against high prices. Mrs. L. K. Bowen, chairman of the women's division of the Fair Price Committee of Illinois,

Sure Relief
BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

announced this to-day, telling the following incident: "Governor and Mrs. Lowden were in the elevator of a Chicago hotel two weeks ago, when Mrs. Lowden told him that his overcoat she knew was three years old, that it was becoming shabby and that he ought to buy a new one. The Governor said he knew it, but that he intended to continue wearing it to old clothes as a matter of principle. He said that if every one who could would wear old clothes the demand would fall off until prices came down."



UNUSUAL fabrics
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SPECIAL imported cretonnes, English prints, rich upholstered velvets, linens, and carpeting—all odd and original or they wouldn't be at McHugh's.

Such low prices cannot be approached later in the year when you suddenly realize that you need new coverings and draperies. It is wise—as well as a pleasure—to visit McHugh's while everything in the shop is subject to

10% to 33% February Reduction

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The year 1919 was the most productive in the Equitable's history.

NEW INSURANCE issued and paid for in 1919, \$454,839,437
An increase of \$181,615,878 over the previous year.

During the year the **Two Billion** mark in Outstanding Insurance was passed.

OUTSTANDING INSURANCE, Dec. 31, 1919, \$2,270,903,931
An increase of \$346,365,353 over the previous year.

PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS IN 1919, \$73,990,176
97% of the domestic death claims paid in 1919 were settled within one day after receipt of proofs of death.

PAID POLICYHOLDERS Since Organization, \$1,302,291,677

ASSETS, December 31, 1919, \$599,423,919

INSURANCE RESERVE, \$493,390,577
Other Liabilities, 17,418,765 510,809,342

SURPLUS RESERVES:
For distribution to policyholders in 1920, 17,191,084
Awaiting apportionment on deferred dividend policies, 54,300,085
For Contingencies, 17,123,408 \$88,614,577

ASSETS, December 31, 1919, \$599,423,919

The above figures are from the 60th Annual Statement which will be sent to any address on request.

The Equitable issues all standard forms of life insurance and annuities, including the following:

A LIFE INCOME POLICY under which the beneficiary receives a monthly income for life—the safest and the best kind of insurance for family protection.

A GROUP POLICY by which an employer protects the families of his employees.

A CORPORATE POLICY to safeguard business interests.

A CONVERTIBLE POLICY which can be modified from time to time to meet changing conditions.

AN INCOME BOND to provide for the declining years of the purchaser.

AN ENDOWMENT ANNUITY POLICY maturing at age 65, providing thereafter an income for life.

AN EDUCATIONAL POLICY providing a fund for the college training of a son or daughter.

A CASH REFUND LIFE ANNUITY under which the total return may be more, but can never be less, than the purchase price.

The following provisions will be added to the policy when desired:

1. In case of total and permanent disability: (a) Premiums will cease. (b) The Insured will receive a monthly income. (c) The beneficiary will receive full face of policy at maturity.

2. Double the face of the policy will be paid in case of death from Accident.

A non-cancellable Accident and Health policy completes the circle of Equitable protection.

W. A. DAY
President

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has ready for the earliest demand the new assortments of

Men's Spring Hats

especially featuring light-weight Derby styles and the greatly favored soft felt hats—the latter in the new shades of light tan, seal brown and green; plain and in the wanted mixtures.

The prices (in stock):

Black Derby Hats \$8.00 & 10.00
Soft Felt Hats 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 to 12.00

(War Revenue tax additional)

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5th Ave at 46th St.
PARIS NEW YORK

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Are Closing Out

Remaining Winter Fashions

An early response is suggested, as groups are limited—

TAILORED AND FUR-TRIMMED SUITS

Formerly to \$275 at \$95-\$125-\$145

Remaining Winter models—odd styles comprising one or two of a kind—mostly fur-trimmed effects.

HANDSOME FUR-TRIMMED COATS

Formerly to \$695 at \$195-\$250 to \$395

Rich effects in cloth and fur—the balance of our high-cost Winter styles.

STREET AND AFTERNOON GOWNS

Formerly to \$245 at \$65 and \$95

Of velvet, tricotine, satin, duvetyne and other fashionable fabrics, designed on attractive lines.

Clearance Prices on Furs

\$395 Short Taupe Nutria Coats, \$225

\$550 Short Taupe Nutria Coat, \$350

\$425 Short Taupe Nutria Coat, \$250

\$550 Short Taupe Nutria Coat, \$395 (Beaver collar and cuffs)

\$850 Genuine Beaver Coat, \$595 (30" length)

\$1250 Nutria & Hudson Seal Wrap, \$795

\$850 Smart Nutria Wrap, \$595

\$850 Hudson Seal Wrap, \$650 (Grey Squirrel trimming)

\$295 Black Russian Pony Coat, \$195 (Hudson Seal collar and cuffs)